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REVIEWS

Reports on Geological Investigation. By BAILEY WILLIS. Includes: "Geological Exploration in Eastern China," "Studies in Europe," "Geological Research in Continental Histories," and "Artesian Water Conditions at Pekin, China." Washington, D. C. Extract from the *Fourth Year Book* of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1906. Pp. 192-220.

This paper gives the preliminary results of the author's duties, and his plans for extensive investigation in the future. In Europe he recognizes two general types of mountains: "(a) The mountains of central Germany and northern Austria, which were folded at the close of the Paleozoic, were eroded to a peneplain during the Cretaceous, and have since passed through a complex history of warping and erosion; and (b) mountains of the Karpathian type, which were folded during the Tertiary, were subsequently eroded to a surface of mature topography, still retaining marked relief, and have since been strongly warped, in some cases before the close of the Tertiary, in others during Quaternary time." The Appalachians belong in class (a), the Himalaya probably in class (b).

The systematic gathering and publication of existing data on continental histories will be a great boon to science. The problems outlined seem to be largely those set forth in the recent work on geology by Chamberlin and Salisbury. Willis' conclusions, and the development or alteration he may make in the theories of these authors, will be eagerly awaited by all delvers in philosophical geology.

C. W. W.

The Geology of Southern Rhodesia. By F. P. MENNELL, Rhodesia Museum, Bulawayo. Special Report No. 2. Bulawayo, 1904. Pp. 42; 11 figs. and geological map.

This report embraces Mashonaland and Matabeleland, or that part of the Chartered Company's territory which is south of the Zambesi River. The geology is, in many respects, similar to that of the interior of North America.

The Archean consists of schists and gneiss derived from both sedimentary and igneous material. The great granitic masses occupying nearly one-third of the territory and formerly regarded as part of the Archean are shown to be intrusive batholiths.